FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1896.

Amusemente To-day. Anndomy of Music -- Herry Wives of Windsor, S.P. M. Bijon Opera Woman - 5 denis. S.P. M. Cambos -- The Oppey Saren. S.P. M. Camedy J Sensico -- The Top Pisiol. S.P. M. Bully's Theatro-- Nancy & Co. S.P. M. Bear's Incates Ante at the Crists, 1P. M.

Econd Opera House Monte Crists, 1P. M.

Econgraphs Park Thenton-The Leather Patch, 1P. M.

Router & Hint's Princes of Trebisons, 3 and 1P. M. Hoster & Hist's—Frinces of Triblooms, 3 and Lyneum Theater—One of Our Gitts Sits P. M. Madison Square 1 heater—Ingaged, SP. M. Metropellian Opera Honne—Faut, SP. M. New Windows I heater—My Tarther, SP. M. Riblo's Garden—The White Slave, SP. M. Panarama - Natison av. and 59th st. Pannerama - Notion av and 59th st. Pangle's Theatre-Love and Law. SP. M. Sime Theatre-Yorke's Love, So. SP. M. Simelerd Theatre-The Nikato. SP. M. Shalla Theatre-Name. SP. M. Yong Panter's—Variety, Sand SP. M. ion Square Theatre-Jack in the Wallook a I bentre-Yaleria IP. M. Di Avenue Theatre-Shein Ris. tand FP. M. Bih Avenue Theatre-Juius Cmar. SP. M. Idib Street Theatre-Evangelina SP. M.

#### The President's Power of Removal.

If an officer is removed from his post, at the pleasure of the appointing power and for purely party reasons, if you please, the removal casts no discredit upon his character. If the rule is laid down, however, that no removal is to be made except for cause, it omes a distinct imputation against a man

be remove him from office. Where this rule is adopted, therefore, justice demands that the facts which lead to the removal should be made known, not only to the officer affected, but to the people, in order that they may judge whether the accusation has been established or not.

Either the power to remove persons from office should be exercised in such a manner as to make removal possible without reproach to the removed officer, or the reasons for turning him out should be stated in

every instance as a matter of public record. To say to the world, "I have removed this man from office for cause—that is, because he has proved unfit and unfaithful as a publie servant." and at the same time to say. but I will not let the people or their repre sentatives know what misconduct is alleged against him," is to assume the despotic power to destroy character without question. "O, it is excellent

To have a glant's strength; but it is tyrannous

#### Mr. Edmunds's Malady.

The Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS is straining every nerve and all his nerve to impress the Vermont Republicans with his goodness, greatness, and indispensability. He is making tremendous efforts to show them he is so big a chief in the Senate that the Green Mountain boys must keep him at Washington. Always prominent, he bids fair to be almost painfully prominent until his ambition is made or marred by the next Vermont Logislature.

Nobody denies the qualifications of Ma EDMUNDS for the place he has and wants to keep, but there is one consideration which must not be forgotten. Brother BLAINE cannot help doubting if the health of Mr. Ep-MUNDS is firm enough to make it desirable that he should continue in public life. Not that Mr. EDMUNDS is not, to outward appearance at least, robustious enough to stand the wear and tear and cold tea of six years more in the Senate; but he is liable in times of strong political excitement, such as Presidential elections, to be seized with a sudden and peculiar malady. In 1884, for instance, the nomination of Brother BLAINE brought on one of these queer attacks. Mr. EDMUNDS found himself unable to do any work whatever in the campaign. He was too Ill even to go to a ratification meeting in Washington, and when by an heroic effort of the will he so far mastered his malady as to drag himself to one in Burlington, he could not cope with an attack of aphasia, which would not permit him to utter Brother BLAINE'S name. He did not recover until after the Democratic candidate was elected.

During the next term of Mr. EDMUNDS's successor there will be two Presidential elections. Vermont, as a doggedly Republican State, would like to have the Republican condidates successful, and she would also like to have both her Senators able to take part in the elections. But who can guarantee that Mr. EDMUNDS will not suffer from his mysterious malady in 1888 and in 1892? Is it advisable for the Vermont Republicans to send to the Senate a man whose occult disease is liable to break out at the most critical moments of his party's fortunes?

Brother BLAINE's friends think that Mr. EDMUNDS ought to give place to somebody whose health will permit him to work for the party, and who is not made ill by the nomination of somebody he doesn't like.

# The Pacific Railroad Debt.

By the annual report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, submitted a day or two ago to the Interior Department, public attention is called once more to the very unsatisfactory relations existing between this company and the Government. The company, as is well known, owes the Government a large sum of money, advanced originally to aid in the construction of the road, for which the sccurity is a second mortgage. By the terms of the charter the interest payments, except in so far as the Government transportation account and five per cent, of the net earnings should be applied thereto, were postponed all the maturity of the debt. The transportation and the five per cent, have never been sufficient to meet the current interest, and the debt has consequently been increasing each year. The company has always insisted that this is not through any fault of its own, and has supported its claim by pointing out that the transportation accounts of the Government over the country covered by its main lines amounted, prior to the building of the road, to over \$7,000,000 annually, one-half of which would have met the current interest on the \$60,000,000 advanced. The completion of the enterprise so changed all the existing conditions that the Government was able to economize its expenditures in this direction. The effect of this was to benefit the Government to the disadvantage of the company. In other words, the company had crippled its ability to pay by effecting large economics for its principal creditor.

However that may be, the fact remains that the subsidy debt is increasing; that it is approaching maturity, and that the security is only that of a second mortgage. The THUR-MAN act undertook to provide a sinking fund to take care of the debt and arrears of interest. Its purpose was commendable, but in its operation it has lamentably failed The investments on sinking fund account have been made practically at a lose, the income therefrom being only about two and a half per cent., while the interest on the loan was accumulating at the rate of aix per cent. per annum. The attention of Congress has been called to this state of affairs at every session since the passage of the Thurman act, by both the Treasury and Interior Departments, but to no purpose. A great deal of time has been wasted in aimless talk about the scandals of past management and sweeping denunciations of corporate greed, but nothing practical has resulted from it. Congress has made the mistake of dwelling upon the company's shortcomings and trying to devise measures to "get even" by putting restrictions upon its operations and squeez ing its treasury, instead of pursuing the common-sense business policy of treating it as a simple question between debtor and creditor, in which every interest of the latter lay in reaching an understanding by which the debt should be made secure instead of constantly nagging and hampering the debtor.

There is no good reason why, under the present management of the Union Pacific, some definite and satisfactory conclusion should not be reached as between the company and the Government whereby the latter shall be made absolutely secure, while the company is allowed sufficient freedom of movement to enable it to compete success fully with its rivals and earn money to pay its debts. On this point the Government directors, who seem to have given the subject the most careful and intelligent consideration express themselves as follows:

"The course of the Government should be that which any practical business man would pursue with a private debtor in a similar situation. He would first estimate carefully the value of the debtor's business, and decide whether it was such as it could reasonably be expected to pay off the debt if intended and made to fall due in intailments. If satisfied that it could, the creditor, while naintaining his lien upon the property, would promptly make whatever announcements and arrangements which might be necessary to establish the general credit of the debtoring his business, and enable him to extend it and put it upon the firmest foundation possible; and n estimating what extension of time could be given and that installments should be paid, a prudent business nan would allow some margin for possible fluctuations in business, as well as a reasonable support for the ebtor, to assure a faithful and competent management of the business. It is for Congress to apply these principles to the case of the Union Pacific road."

This is certainly a common-sense view of the situation, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be adopted by Congress, unless, indeed, a majority of that body as has sometimes been insinuated, should prefer to continue the present uncertainty, with a view to speculative possibilities. And that may be dangerous.

#### The Bloom of the Peach.

The late MARY JANE MORGAN of opulent memory left behind her many objects of surpassing and matchless beauty, but none con cerning which there has been such perplexity and obfuscation as one simple vase. It is a most modest and unpretentious object, of a

few inches in height and of fewer in diam-eter, unburdened with precious stones or precious metal, but radiant in a quiet and poetle leveliness that is all its own. Mrs. Morgan paid \$15,000 for it, a fact which has served to concentrate upon it the most intensely interested and widespread attention that has been bestowed in a long time upon anything short of the President of the United States himself.

We have been much edified by the various impressions that it has produced, and by none more than those which have been revealed by certain erudite writers who have shed upon it the light of their minds in the columns of our esteemed contemporaries, All are powerfully moved by the price of it, which, being in plain figures, they have discussed with some intellectual alertness. One holds it lightly as art or as significant of any special beauty or grace; another, without meaning to be amusing, says that it is off color:" and each labors to record some pretty notion of it in winged words of varying futility.

It is, perhaps, an opportune occasion to put forth a few steadfast facts concerning this very remarkable and interesting work of ancient art. For nearly a thousand years of which we have historical knowledge, and probably for a much longer period, the Chinese have made fine porcelain-the art having died out perhaps a century ago. In its time, it was their great interest, and with it there grew up a volume of tradition and literature that have given to its fabrication a degree of social, religious, and sentimental importance such as other nations attach to religion alone. The Chinese, therefore, regard a piece of porcelain neither as a mere utensil nor as a mere ornament. They apprehend in a proper degree the conditions ch have atte ded its production, and, as these conditions have been arduous in the same ratio in which it is rare and exquisite, they prize it accordingly. That is the principle, exactly stated, upon which Chinese

estheticism is based. Mrs. Mongan's vase like all of its kindof which less than one hundred have been discovered-was made in the early part of the dynasty of the THEINGS in the reign of KHANG-HY, between 1662 and 1722. Severe and unpretending as it is, there is not now enough inventive genius or knowledge in the world to duplicate it or any like piece of the same porcelain. Millions have been expended in Europe on the part of the most intelligent potters and chemists, in attempts to reproduce such things, but unvarying failure has attended their efforts. It has been given up in despair, and the secret is lost forever. The paste of this particular variety may in some degree be imitated, but the color, which is believed to be the effect of some chemical product of gold, cannot be attained.

It is a porcelain that has not been described by any Chinese writer. In the "History of Porcelain," translated from the Chinese by M. STANISLAS JULIEN, there is no mention of t, and in various Chinese writings concerning the period of KHANO-HY, it cannot be identifled with certainty, perhaps because all the Chinese writers indulge in such imagery and indirection in treating of this subject. Yet for our aspiring contemporaries, greedy of a learning which they are not able unaided to attain, we will here add the fact that these objects are of the genuine Ou-tsai-khi, and that they were made at King-te-chin about the latter part of the seventeenth cen-tury for the Imperial delectation alone. The director and chief artist of the time was named THSANG-ING-SIOUEN, and to his wonderful energy was due the great impulse given at this period to the development and manufacture of the rarest porcelains and to the resuscitation and rediscovery of the arts that made famous the reigns of the great MINGS, SIQUEN-TE, 1426 to 1435, the greatest of all, and TCHING-HOA, 1465 to 1487, and CHING-TE, 1506 to 1522. It was as long before this, however, as 954, according to the Chinese legend, that the Emperor CHI-TSONG commanded that all the vases for his palace should be made of the color blue, and of that blue which is the blue of the heavens after rain, a blue well known to real amateurs of porcelain, though all that

When it is considered that a year's trituration of the fine pe-tun-tse and kaolin was not thought too much to produce the paste of such a vase, and that during that year it was passed and repassed, dilute as milk and water, through the finest silks, after which it was formed into the desired article; and that when, after all that care and labor, it was committed to the kile, a heat too great or too little by a degree, or in duration too long or too short by a moment, meant ruin and failure-when these things are taken

we possess of it is of a much later date

than 954.

into account, then it will be dimly seen what knowledge, what skill, and what high artistic

genius the making of such a vase implies. Thus it is a very pure and a very beautiful thing, and it appeals in all its qualities to the distinctive inclination of the cultivated Oriental whose tastes are simplicity itself, and whose meditations are drawn from a depth of moral philosophy of which CONFUcrus is the great if not the only apostle. It is small, indeed, but those who think ! lear at \$15,000 may take that sum and enough other money to travel all over the world, without being able to find its equal in any land under the sun.

#### The Cry of the Savings Bank Pre idents.

A petition against the coinage of silver. signed by over a hundred savings bank Presidents, was laid before Congress yesterlay by Representative HEWITT of this city. This latest move of the opponents of silver brings out most strikingly the sectional composition of their party. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the total of the savings bank deposits in the country is \$1,095,172,147. Of this amount \$492,373,407 is held in the savings banks of the six New England States, and \$525,151,161 in those of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Thus the aggregate deposits of ten Atlantic States is \$1,017,534,568, while Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, California, and the District of Columbia have only \$77,637,579. No returns are given from the remaining Southern and Western States, and the savings bank deposits in these States, if there are any, are too small to affect the general proportion.

The practical result of the move, therefore is to show to the country that the petitioners against silver represent an overwhelming army of Eastern creditors, and that they demand currency legislation in their interest as against that of nearly the entire body of Western and Southern citizens.

What the petitioners fear is evidently the depreciation of deposits, which they think would be caused by the victory of the silver standard. They assume that the dollars which are now worth 125 cents, would sink to 100 cents, and that depositors would lose the difference. They overestimate the probable loss, because, with our adoption of a currency based exclusively on silver, the bullion value of gold coin would fail, and that of silver coin would rise, so that the present difference between the two would be greatly diminished. But even if this were not so and the dreaded depreciation should be fully 25 per cent., the holders of money obligations would be compensated for it by an increase of the rate of interest. At present the savings banks are able to pay only from 3 to 4 per cent, per annum. If the free coinage of silver were resumed and the silver dollar were to displace gold, there would be such a revival of business and such an impulse given to new enterprises that capital which now goes begging would be in demand, and could be lent at much higher rates. It takes but a little arithmetical knowledge to perceive that 5 per cent. in 100-cent dollars is as good as 4 per cent. In 125-cent dollars, and that 6 per cent. Is a great deal better.

So far, then, as their own pockets are concerned, depositors in savings banks have more to gain than they have to lose by tho adoption of the silver standard; and not only will they be benefited by it, but their fellow citizens will be benefited, and the whole country will be better off under it.

### Time Grows Short.

The apologists of the Pan-Electric scandal boast that the Administration is unmoved and unaffected by censures of its course in keeping in high office men whose public use fulness has been destroyed by their implication in that scandal.

These indiscreet defenders seem to forge that the country may not be as tolerant and forgiving nor as carcless as they would encourage the Administration to be.

If the Administration does not rebuke the men who are hurting its good name, the people may deem it their duty to rebuke the Administration.

The Congress elections are too near to make it safe for the Democratic party to load itself down with jobbery, or even the suspicion of it. There may be time yet to put away the unclean thing, but there is none too much time.

The absurd assertion of the opponents of the sliver standard, that its adoption will reduce the wages of workingmen by reducing the purchasing power of the dollar, is neatly refuted by the New York Times, as follows:

"For new debts sellers or lenders would demand enough more of silver to make it equal to gold, because they could get in other lands the gold value of their goods. No law can compel a man to sell his property or to loan it for less than he thinks it is worth."

The workingman's labor is his property, and he is, in this country at least, both smart enough and courageous enough to get for it all he thinks it is worth, whatsoever be the currency in which the price of it is reckoned. We congratulate the Times upon its perception of this truth, and upon the superiority of its intelligence over that of such advocates of the gold standard as the New York Herald, which insists that the American workingman is a fool, and will accept 79 cents as the equivalent of 100 cents in payment for his labor.

"GARLAND should go," erles THE SUN. Where

Our contemporary's style of comprehension is evidently very similar to that of President CLEVELAND. More than a year ago the Democrats declared that the Republicans should go. but Mr. CLEVELAND seems to have misunderstood it, just as the Times has misunderstood our remark about GARLAND. In a sense o humor, however, the Times seems to be rather ahead of Mr. CLEVELAND.

No such emphatic evidence could be given of the South's self-reliance, patriotism, and devotion to Democratic principles as her opposition to the BLAIR bill.

The Speaker of the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature and a crowd of legislative patriots have been on a junketing jaunt to Washington. It must come hard for New Jersey to puzzle her brains how to raise money to pay the expenses of these gentlemen.

It will take another trial to decide finally the superiority of DEMPSEY to McCoy or of Mc Coy to DEMPSEY. If public interest is big enough and tickets are in brisk demand, it may, perhaps, take two or three trials. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

The drivers of lager beer wagons are a rotund and rosy lot, serene of port, and somnolent, for they say they have to work fifteen or more hours a day. They are trying to get their hours out down to twelve, and should succeed. So sleek a set ought not to be overworked.

A renowned Spanish matadore is running for the Cortes in two districts, and his patrician opponents fall before him as easily as the wildeyed bulls that encounter him in his professional capacity. He promises the peasants un-

limited buil fights.

The example should not be neglected by the great Athenian SULLIVAN. Is there a Congress district in Boston where thousands would not rally to his support? Nor need he make any promises. His fellow citizens feel that gratitude and civic pride demand prompt recognition of his services.

But when he gets to Congress it will be well

for the Speaker to throw away the gavel and mount a howitser on the Sreaker's deek. Then it may be comparatively safe to call Mr. SULLI-VAN to order.

If JAMES G. BLAINE had been elected President in 1884, and if a Pan-Electric scandal had been developed in his Cabinet in 1885, what should we all have said about it?

New York would be better off without any free library at all than with a political free

A cold wave, lashed by blizzards, is said to be coming eastward, but it will flood this town in vain. To those who know the hard winter of JARE SHARP's check the blizzard is a summer zephyr and the circumpolar sea a boiling

BILLY MOLONEY is still lost. They say he is in Philadelphia. But has he had time to get so far out of the world as that?

#### THE PROSCRIPTION OF DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- There are estimated to be one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons employed in the different branches of the public service, outside the army and navy. Many of them do not appear by name in the B'ue Book, because their employment is not distinctively fixed by law, but is authorized under different heads in general appropriations, and is subject to vicissitudes that do not apply to regular offices.

When the change of Administration occurred last March nearly all these places were filled with Republicans, thousands of whom had been in office for twenty years, and other thousands for fifteen and ten years. They were organized into political societies at Washington, representing every State and Territory in the Union and those societies to a greater or less extent were consulted in filling vacancies as they hap pened. Partisan efficiency was alone consid-

ered in making appointments.

This was the condition of things when Mr. Cleveland came into the Presidency. Within a few days he will have been in office a year, and in that time there have not been much over eight or ten per cent, of changes in the civil service, including the small post offices.

It was natural, after their long exclusion from participation in the Government, that when a President of their choice was elected the Democrats should expect some proper and sufficient recognition of their rights as citizens and taxpavers. There was no such rush and demand for patronage as were witnessed when Garfield succeeded Hayes, or as when the Great Fraud succeeded Grant.

Of the ten thousand offices at Washington it is not believed that six per cent, of them are filled by Democrats. Heads of bureaus and some of the chiefs of the next grade have been changed, but the main body of the Republican politicians, who were appointed because o their services as such, still hold the fort and make merry at the expense of their opponents. What the Democrats complain of, and justly,

too, is not that they have been disappointed in receiving places to which they may have aspired, but that they are prescribed and punished by a Democratic Administration. They allege that the refusal to make changes is an indirect charge that Democrats cannot be found who are competent to fill the offices, or that they are unworthy of these trusts,

They contend that the Civil Service act, which is made a convenient bugbear, does not affect nine per cent, of the whole number of employces, with all the arbit ary stretching and unwarranted rules of the Commissioners. Therefore, that pretext does not seem to extenuate the protection given to ninety per cent, of Republican officeholders, many of whom are known to be un-leserving of any confidence.

#### Evarts on the Blair Education Bill.

To the Editor of The Sen-Sir: Your able and usually correct Washington correspondent, in his report of the masterly gration pronounced by Our Own Evarts in the debate on the Blair Education bill, has manifestly not only fallen into a "clerical error," but he has failed to apprehend the great purpose which the renowned orator had in view.

After stating with great clearness that Our Own Evarts admitted that the preamble of the Constitution of the United States does not contain any grants of power whatever, the report proceeds as follows:

He then went on to argue that the "common defence and general welfare" chause in the presable gave elem-gress power to lavy targe, either in money or public lands, for the purposes aimed at in this bill.

and general weither "classes in the premather gave toon grees power to leavy taxes, either in money or public lands, for the purposes amed at in this bill.

It is perhaps needless to remark that the great lawyer, diplomatist, and statesman never contradicts himself in terms at such short notice. Even in his advocacy of the great monumental fraud by which the wretched Hayes was thrust into an office for which the country had rejected him by a majority of hundreds of thousands, he took especial care to steer clear of an absurdity so glaring.

As regards the unterfer curpose of the orator, it is well known to those in his confidence that his aim was to demonstrate that the commonly received meaning and intent of the preamble of the Constitution is founded in gross ignorance. In other words, it is absurd to suppose that the purpose of the preamble was to set forth the reasons for superseding the Articles of Confederation by the present Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general weifare, and secure the blessings of ilberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The gifted orator has shown conclusively that the true meaning and intent of these words is that it is the business of the general Government to teed, clothe, and educate all the children of the country. This wise and beneficeat policy being indeiby associated with the name and fame of Our Own Evarts, his elevation to the Presidency is only a matter of time. He is sure to get it if he lives long enough.

Union League Club.

# A Sensible View of a Great Public Question

From the Boston Bully Advertiser, There is one point in the telephone question which has been rather pushed out of sight by the inter est excited by Mr. Garland's conduct and by the ery which has been raised against the Bell monopoly. This is the very dangerous example which has been set of in siving the Government in a patent suit. It is true that this has been done before and that under the law the Government can prosecute for fraud in obtaining a patent; but the intense zeal of the Administration in the present instance has given an emphasis to this care

which is peculiar.

The exercise of this right is thoroughly had, and ought not only never to be allowed to grow into a habit, but ought to be stopped by law. The action of the Administration in the telephone case amounts to offering a premiur to every schemer to come forward and contest any pat ent that is productio. The cost of the present suit to the Government it is variously estimated will reach from \$100,000 to \$2.0.000, and had it not been for the interest of Mr. Garland and other persons prominent in public life, the Fan-Electric Company would probably never have been heard of. Now if at once obtains a certain speculative value. There is a vast and perilous temptation here. A few speculator get hold of some patent infringing one in successful operation. Instead of raising money to tight their case, they devote such funds as they can raise and such influence as they can secure to induce the Government to bring a suit on the ground of fraud. The suit is started, the stock of the successful patent is greatly depressed, and that of the contestant somewhat enhanced. The speculators sell the latter and buy the former, or go short of the former before it is known that the Govern ment will interfere, and all the conditions of successful this method is its inexpensiveness as the costs of the suit are borne by the Treasury of the United States. Such opportunities offer fresh occasions for politica corruption, for which there are always too many, and work, moreover, great injustice to other contesting putents which seek to try their rights at their own ex punse. The Government has no business in patent suit and, if the law allows it, the law should be changed.

# Daft or Brassy-Checked.

From the Boston Herald.
"If," says the New York Tribune, "Prosilent C.eveland had lived up to his professions," and had "never removed a public officer for partisan reasons, everything would be lovely. The President never pro fessed that he would do this, and no man who is no either daft or brassy cheeked expected that he would.

shame upon his people, and he deserves no clemency.

### The Indignation of the South. Mr. Garland has brought shame and reproach upon a people whose dearest consolation in their days of adversity was their faith in the honor and honesty of their public men. His usefulness is gone, he has brought

OUR NEW BAYE.

A Bill Providing for the Countries New Vessels of War. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- The bill now before the House Committee on Naval Affairs for increasing the naval establishment was pre-pared by Chairman Herbert after consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the chiefs

of the construction and other bureaus of the measure will be completed at to-morrow's meeting of the committee, So far as agreed upon the bill reads substantially as follows:

meeting of the committee. So far as agreed upon, the bill reads substantially as follows:

Service 1. Two sengoing armored vessels of about 0,000 tons displacement, designed for a sea speed of sixteen knots an hour, with engines of at least 0,000 indicated horse power, and all necessary appliances for working under forced draught, and costing, including engines and machinery, and exclusive of armament, not must than \$2,000,000 ach. Toward the construction of these vessels \$1,200,000 is appropriated, and these vessels sladicated manufactures and have and a compiler torped outfit, and be arready in the season of the season of

Frovided that contracts for furnishing the same Frovided that contracts for furnishing the same within a reasonable time and price, and of the required quality, can be made with responsible parties; other-wise the Necretary of the Navy is authorized to pur-chase and import it.

wise the Servetary of the Navy is authorized to purchase and import it.

Other sections provide that one or more of the new vessels and one of the monitors shall be constructed and completed in the navy yards, and that all of them shall be so constructed if the Secretary of the Navy is unable to contract with responsible parties at reasonable prices: that the engines, boliers, and machinery of all the new vessels shall be of domestic manufacture and procured by contract, unless it shall become apparent to the Socretary that he cannot obtain the same at fair prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion theroof, in the navy yards, and he may buy abroad or import such machinery or material as he may be unable to procure in the United States. Other sections relate to the terms of the proposed contracts.

The sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated toward the armament of the vessels, \$125,000 for the manufacture or purchase of torpedoes, and \$250,000 for improving the plant of the navy yards, to carry out the purposes of this act.

### PASTOR DOWNS ANXIOUS FOR TRIAL. His Counsel Go Into Court and Move to Have

Boston, Feb. 25 .- Parson Downs is very anxious for his trial. He says that he is a terribly wronged man, and is confident that if another chance is given him he can clearly prove it to the world. To his mind it is clear that the reason why the Government has not tried the case before is that the District Attornoy is afraid that there is no chance of convicting him. When the case was left off the February calendar the parson and his friends were very angry, and declared that if there was no other course open to them they would go into court and demand a trial. In accordance with this plan Messrs. Keyes and Coffey of the parson's counsel west early this morning into the Superior Criminal Court room, and Mr. Keyes made a motion that the Downs. Taber case be placed on the list for February, or for as early a date as possible. He said they were roadly for trial, and that without their knowledge the case had been left off the February; list.

Judge Staples refused to interfere, on the ground that the law gave the District Attorney sole authority to make up the trial list.

Pastor Downs and Mrs. Taber will probably be tried in March. Meantime, if Downs knew the rean reason for delay he would be much as yet and provent and provent and provent of the parson of red day he would be much as yet and provent and provent and provent and provent and provent and the promised with a promputate and severity adequate to the american operation of the planting time. The provided in the provided in the provided at the case had been left off the February, sole authority to make up the trial list.

Pastor Downs and Mrs. Taber will probably be tried in March. Meantime, if Downs knew the real reason for delay he would be much as yet and proven year the first him the decided. anxious for his trial. He says that he is a ter-

knowing the case has been the force, on the ground that the law gave the District Attorney sole authority to make up the trial list.

Paster Downs and Mrs. Tater will probably be tried in March, Meantime, if Downs knew the real reason for dolay he would be much more anxious over the situation than he has yet appeared to be. The public is yet to hear some very interesting stories about the Rev. Mr. Downs.

# Miss Cleveland to the Rescue.

From the Globe Democrat. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Miss Cleveland has met and conquered one of the most difficult things that telets a White House hostess in inaugorating a cries of funch parties at which she will entertain the wives of Senators and Representatives. In older times the President direct each Senator and member with his wife mee during the two years that constitute a Congress That was when the two bodies numbered less than the do now. President Cleveland has given his Cabiner, diritomatic, and Supreme Court dinners, and the White House hospitalities are now to be discharged by Miss Cleveland, as hostess, to the wives of the legislator Every one applauds the happy solution of the vixed question; the President and the men who dread and can il afford to spare the long hours at a state dinner table are relieved, and the women to which such things chiefly appeal are designted. Inasmuch as the President as to meet all these entertainments from his own orket, the fact is also well considered that to a ladies' unch only one member of an honored family need by asked, while to a dinner the man and his wife must bot

# The New Electoral Count Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25,-The Electoral Count all reported back to the Senate to-day from the Comrecommitted, is amended in sections 2, 3, and 4. Section 2-retains the substance of the same section in the orig-inal bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds, but it has been slightly modified. Originally the hill provided that "such State may, pursuant to its laws," 4c. It was urged with respect to this that Congress had nothing to do with the granting of authority to States to pass laws, and the section was changed in that respect. Section 2 of the new bill embody as the section and the new bill embody as the research by Senator Eventia substance of the views extremed by Senator Eventia substance of the views extremed by Senator Eventia section, as compared with section 3 of the original bill, section, as compared with section 5 of the original bill, section in requiring the transmission to the Secretary of State immediately after the appointment of electors of a certificate acting forth the manner of the sectors and the canvasard the number of votes given or cast for each. By himself, the number of the election, whereas how it has no cognisance of the election, whereas how it has no cognisance of the matter annul the day arrives for opening and counting the votes. The Secretary of State is also required to publish these certificates in full in such templaters as he shall designate, and at the first meeting of Congress less to transmit copies to each House of Congress. each State may, pursuant to its laws," &c. It was

# Defence of the Hawaiian Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 25,-Mr. Carter, the Haurnished to the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. John E. Searles, Jr., about the Hawaiian treaty, that is nearly four years since Mr. Searles visited Hawaii, and that the report which he then signed, with the other wo Commissioners, was considered very favorable to the treaty and was so mentioned by Secretary Folger in his annual report of 1883. Minister Carter said that the digures given by Mr. Searles as to remission of duties were exasgerated, and that the statement that the du-ties remitted would pay for the exports to flawait mixed les remitted would pay for the exports to flawait mixed icountry. As Secretary Folger said, the so-cailed "duties remitted" were largely on a trailethat would not exist but for our treaty. wintted were largely on a train that would not exist out for our treaty. As to the social condition of Hawaii, Mr. Carter said that he thought the testimony of later visitors would retute Mr. Searies, and as to the alleyed Chinese ascendancy, he said that an imperial edit that for some years robinited Chinese subjects from going to linwin, and he haw of Hawaii also prohibited the immidration of more than twenty five Chinese in any one vessel.

# A Tragedy of the Pacific Slope.

Dan Folsom of Quincy, Cal., and his wife did of live happily together, and it was said that he had he best of reasons for being jealous of Dr. L. F. Cate. Treasurer of Falmas county. He threatened to shoot Cate on sight, and the Doctor discreetly kept out of his Cate and his son coming out of the Court House, and at nce opened fire on the Doctor. Young Cate resp kind, and after seven or eight shots had been fired Poisom fell and died, shot through the jugular vein. Neither of the Cates was hit. A Coloner's jury rendered a ver diet of justifiable homicide, and the Doctor and his se were discharged. All three men are said to be " much

#### Garland's Big liluff. From the Chicago Nese:

Mr. Garland hasn't lived in Arkansas for nothing. He doesn't mean to abundon all hope of rak-ing in the pot until he has made one good, stiff bluff.

#### A Spleadld Present. From the Utica Heraid.

Mrs. Secretary Whitney's millionaire brother, col. Payne, has presented her with a cheek for \$50,000 to ching her it is "not to keep, but to spend for the enter-simment of her friends." Lydin Thompson to "Oxygen."

# From the Boston Advertiser.

Miss Thompson herself as the Prince looked and acted astonishingly young, her voice alone showing in her music a weary, worn, and shostlike quality, which spoke of years of service. Her playing had much of its old time persistent and infectious vivacity, and her dancing though not quite so spirited as in former years, was strikingly pretty and graceful.

THE PETRIOL PLEY BACK AT RES.

Mon. Loughtte's Artempt to Biologues bor Was "Will you ask Tom to come around here, please," Mrs. Annie Loughlin asked of James J. Gumbleton, brother of ex-County Clerk Gumbleton, in his office at 291 Broadway yesterday afternoon. "You needn't say that I am

here." Tom was Thomas Loughlin, a copylet in the Register's office, the woman's husband. They were married three years ago, but did not get along very well. A month ago Loughlin left her and went to live at his father's house at 50

Dominick street.

Mr. Gumbleton wrote the note on a slip of paper and despatched it by a messenger. Mrs. Loughlin went into the hall to meet her hus-band. He came upon the elevator just at 1

band. He came upon the clevator just at o clock.

"It is you who want to see me?" Loughlin said as she approached him.

Yes, I want to find out whether you will take up housekeeping again," the wife answered.

Loughlin replied that he would not, and got into the clevator to go down to the street. His wife handed him her umbroils and got in after him. She had taken a tin mustard box from her pocket, and, as they went out into the sireet, said:

"Just wait a minute. Tom."

her pocket, and, as they went out into the street, said:

Just wait a minute, Tom."

Loughlin was about to put un his umbrella when the woman raised her hand to throw the box at him. He dropped the umbrella and attempted to seize the box. It struck his hands and rebounded into the woman's face. She shrieked with pain, for her face was covered with the vitriot that had been in the box, Loughlin's hands were terribly burned. Loughlin got a cnb, and, with his wife, was driven to the Chambers Street Hospital. When they reached it Mrs. Loughlin was unable to see.

Is Tom here?" she cried. "Ask him to forme, please."

reached it Mrs. Loughlin was unable to see.

"Is Tom here?" size cried. "Ask him to forme, please."

Here she cried that he must not leave her.

"Tom, I intended to disfigure you with the vitriol," she said, "but it was the good God only that turned my hand upon myself. You will forgive me, won't you, Tom?"

The vitro also burned Mrs. Loughlin on the breast. She is dangerously injured, and may loose her eyeight. Loughlin was taken to the Tombs. He said that it was his wife's bad temper that caused him to leave her. She had accused him of being crue, he said, but he had done the best he could. They were living in Canal street when he broke up housekeeping, and she went to live with her relatives at 6 Charlton street. He had never given her any cause for ealoust, Justice Smith told him to make a complaint of felonious assault against his wife, and requested him to furnish \$500 bail to appear against her. Assemblyman Werner Bruns became his bondsman.

Loughlin was employed in the County Clerk's office when Mr. Gumbleton was there. He is Secretary of the Fifth Assembly District Tammany Committee.

# THE FIREMEN AT THE ACADEMY.

Grahom Sput on the Stage, he Says, and Could Do No More than Applegize. Manager Locke's letter caused the Fire Commissioners yesterday to question Chief Bonner relative to the alleged missonduct of firemen at the Academy of Mussc. The Chief looked over his papers and found a report made by Theatre Inspector Bloks on Feb. 0. which contained an account of the episode Manager Locks had complained of.

The report recited that Pireman Graham of Truck 3. when detailed at the Academy of Music on the night of Feb. 5, spat on the stage just before the performance be-

TRENTON, Feb. 25 .- Ex-Chancellor Williamson, representing the New Jerney Control and twenty-four other companies, ex-Gov. Built, representing the Morris and Essex and four other companies and el Judge Garretson in the interest of the West Shore and Outario terminal line, appeared to day before Judges Ontario terminal line, appeared to day before Judges Depew, Dixon, and itsed of the Supremy Court, and applied for write of certificate licency the assessments of the rationals for 1835 in for review. Attorney General Starkton applied for an order directing the companies to pay such part of their tax as the court considered for the second to the almounce of the rational starkton applied for an ask the world considered for the second for the rational desired to the such the date of the rational desired to the such the date of the rational desired to the rational form of the taxes under the content of the forest for the collection of the taxes under the charters of the companies and the power to enforce license fees. The Court announced that they would arant the write and take into consideration what sums the rationals count to pay modunce. They will decide the question on next Tuesday. It was said to-day that this money, as it has to be indicated at once, with annothed to see the State through its present necessities. The financial endoar rassonator the State intends to the sum of the state may therefore be said to be about over.

READING, Feb. 26.-A man named Lillie owns a grist mill at Shamokin Hill, His twin daughters, Katie and Su-lo, aged 6 years, strayed to an up-stair room in the until, where a shaft was revolving. While at play the little ones ventured too near the machinery at play the little ones ventured too near the machiner, and their clothing became entangled in the shaft. They were drawn tightly around it and whired with section of the section of the

# Looking for Young Mr. Cannon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 25.-Hugh Cannon, sor of George Q. Cannon, one of the assailants of Unite States Attorney Dickson, was fixed \$50 in the Mormo pulice court yesterday. In default of payment he said he would serve thirty five days in jail. The police agree he would serve thirty-five days in jail. The police screed not to release him without notifying the United States Marshal, so that he could arrest Cahmon on a warrant sworp out in the Commissioner's Court. After the Marshal had left the prisoner was turned over to a denuity sherif, who took him to the County Court Hones, where a crother of flught's paid his fine and the prisoner was released without the knowledge or consent of the Sucrif. The Marshal is indignant at the lack of good fufft on the part of the Mormons, and is searching everywhere for the fugitive.

He Saved the Helms and the Wayon SCHENECTADY, Feb. 25.-This morning, a ienry McDonald was coming down a hill two miles out of the city, with a load of stone on his wagon, a turn in the road suddenly brought the team on the track of the West Shore road just as a fast train was coming along. McDonaid did not have time to jump from the wagen before the engine atruck the borses, hurring them nearly a hundred feet, and shings both metantly. The wagen is not overturied and McDonaid remained sitting on it, with the remain his bands, until the train had passed by. The team was worth \$460.

He Shot at the Sophomores. EASTON, Feb. 25 .- A part of the sophomor EASTON, Fob. 25.—A part of the sophomore class of Lafayette College decided to haze a freshman in South College named Staiford last week. They broke in his door, smashed the windows, and burst in upon the freshman and a friend. Staiford levelied a revolver at the crowd and fred. The sophomores around not to notice the during, and again the pistol cracked. This brought the sophomores to their schoes and they beat hasty retreat. That they all cacajed injury or death is due to their good forthme. One of the bulls lodged in the wall and is now in the possession of a student.

No Professional Trainer for Yale's Crew. New Haven, Feb. 25. - Galanaugh, the Philadelphian, who has been looking after the Yale crew' physical development, left here on Saturday last. Yale will this year employee no professional trainer. Har-vard, it is expected, will reengage Faulkner. Yale wil dejend on her own recourses, and will get along with out a coach intil five or six weeks before the race. But Cook will then take the inen in charge. They are al-working hard, but as some have never eat in a variety local test much temperated of them against their more experienced crimsus opposituats.

# Where is Billy Meleacy !

Where, oh, where is Buly Moloney, The A derman's friend and middleman, too! He's skipped the town and out stick, ochone, he Has left the committee to stew, And raise buildbaloo.

Oh, long they sought him in lovely Lakewood: They've sought him up and they've sought him dow To him as a witness, do doubt, the cake would Go, could they get him but once in town, But he's not to be foun'.

Yea, willy William hath fleetly departed. And where he is gone there is necody knows: Heavy of purse, but very light hearted, In lands of summer or anows He has gone to repose.

Perhaps I could guess where's William A. Wheeler, Or "where are the snows of yester year." Or where, when you want him, 's the stalwart pacier, But when Billy Moloney'll be here

On Short Allowance Because Its Sources of Supply are Frest-bound. VIENNA, Feb. 25 .- This capital is suffering from a partial water famine. The water is all brought from the Hochquelle and Kaiserbrunn springs. The quality is excellent, and the quantity was ample before the recent enormous growth of the city. Latterly, however, the springs have frequently proved inadequate to the demands upon them, and much inconvenience has resulted. Several private corporations have pressed for the privilege of supplying the city with water, which they proposed to bring from the river Danube, whose main stream lies two miles from town, but the Municipal Council has always resisted these attempts. The other day, owing to the long-continued frosts, both the Hochquelle and the Kaiserbrunn springs became impeded and Vienna has ever since been on a short allowance of water.

The Council has just issued an edict ordering the people to use water with the greatest possible economy, under renaity of having the supply cut off entirely in case of waste. This edict has revived the water debate. It is now proposed to reserve the water from the springs for drinking purposes, and to draw upon the Danube for a supply for other needs. tions have pressed for the privilege of supply.

LITTLE WATER IN FIRNNA.

#### THE NEPTUNE NOT FILIBUSTERING. Mr. Strans Hears of an Armed Expedition from Barlen.

Señor A. Zelaya, agent of Honduras in the United States, got a letter from Washington on Tuesday, which said that the United States man of war Brooklyn had been ordered out from Aspinwall to cruise for and intercept the British steamship Neptune, which plica between New York and British Honduras. The reason aboard. Mr. Zelaya wrote at once to Secretary Bayard declaring that he did not believe that the Neptune had anything to do with fillionstering.

At the Honduras Computant it was said yesterday that R. Williams, Jr., one of the Naptune's agents had amodown to Honduras on her to negotiate with the Honduras to the Computant of the

#### BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S FINANCES. Ernest Harrier Made Receiver of the Draw.

atist's Property on a Little Judgment. Justice Hyatt in the City Court yesterday appointed Ernest Harvier receiver of the property of Bartley Campbell, the dramatist and theatrical man-

ger. The application was made on an unsatisfied judg-nent for \$828, obtained by Bernard Brady, a real estate man, on an old claim. Mr. Harvier said last night: "Mr. Campbell is not seriously embarrassed. He is a little extended, that is all. He has half a dozen theatrilittle extended, that is all. He has half a dozen theatrical ventures now going, and the management of the bisidess interests of these organizations has devolved on various road managers, the doings of at least two of whom have lended to injure rather than aid the ultimate adjustment of Mr. Campbell's interests. He has a four years leave of the Fourteenth street Theatre, now subject of Mr. Campbell's tenure of this in the slightest degree. At the present time three of his plays are being given in New York. The White Siave at Nitoles, My Green in New York. The White Siave at Nitoles, My Compique, Harlem, Mr. Campbell is all right. His present complication—if I may so call ii—has become a sort of heritage of all men of letters who engagin hare tusiness wentures. I shall try to straighten Mr. Campbell's nadars out very soon in my new capacity of receiverintaw-sleet, so to speak."

#### SUNBEAMS.

-Lord Gifford, the British Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar, recently won a prize of \$25,000 in the Spanish lottery. He only bought his ticket by chance. -Models of the new cruisers Chicago, At-

Nava: Committee of the House of Representatives. -Sarah Winnemucca, the Piute Princess, has built a school house at Lovelock, Ney, where twenty-five little Pintes are learning to read and write free of all expense. They are said to be very bright

-A celebrated Italian actress and singer, Bianca Donadio, intends to take the vell. She belongs to a devout Parisian family, and during her stay in Florence, where she has been lately acting, she sent all the flowers given to her on the stage to the church -Mrs. Sarah Paine of Adams Township Ohio, who died a few days ago, had lived ninety-seven years, given birth to eleven children, and counted among her descendants thirty-five grandchildren, eighty-one

-Thirteen of a party of twenty-eight persons who attended a supper party in North Rochester, Minn, the other evening were dangerously ill the next day, and one of them, Miss Jennie Komp, has died Canned meat eaten at the supper is thought to have been the cause.

great-grandchi den, and eleven great-great-grand

-The County Commissioners of Grant county. New Mexico, have published a card in the South-uest. Sentinel offering \$250 reward to "any citizen of said county for each and every hostile renegade. Apache killed by such citizen, on presentation to said Board of the scalp of such Indian." -Articles of incorporation of the Golden

Gate Religious and Philosophic Society have been filed in San Francisco. Some of the objects of the Society look toward the "elevation and progress of humanity" and the "more general diffusion of the science, philoso--The watchman in the Alcalde Park

Guadalajara, Mexico, fell sick and took to his bed. Thereupon his wife took his place, armed with an ebony clubsand a revolver, and, carrying a lantern, lighted the amps every night and guarded the park until morning never on any account sleeping at her post. -Among the contestants in the featherweight sparring match to morrow at the New York Athletic Club meeting will be Frederick P. Clement, a Har vard sophomore, who is said to be a very rich and very fashionable young man and the crack feather weight of

Harvard. He is 20 years old and weighs 115 pounds. -Mr. W. O. Raymond of New Milford, Conn., is rather unlucky. He has had both shoulders dislocated, a thigh-bone broken twice, his collar-bone broken once, two ribs broken, his right band broken, his ankle broken, his hip put out of joint, and now he is

suffering from a broken leg tendon. He is 70 years old. -Residents on Capitol Hill. in Washington, are moving for the reconstruction of the ancient bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac, at the end of Pennsylvania avenue. This bridge was burned in the war of 1812, when the British soldiers occupied the city; but a proposal to request the English Government to rebuild the structure was voted down.

-Most of the late British Cabinet were

smokers, and some, like Sir Hicks Beaun, Lord itandoiph Churchill, and Sir Richard Cross, strong smokers. Lord Carnarvon, too, was as good a judge of a prime cigar as even Lord Berby, who blows a dollar into thin air every tune he lights a weed. The present Ministers, including the Premier, are mostly non-smokers. -The Mexican Government continues still to pay pensions to describants of Montezuma, amounting to \$7,113,97, namely, \$3,605.14 to Caunt Miravalle and his three sisters, and \$3,30 =3 to Mariano Ortiz de

Zarate and Doffa Carmen Garcia Trevilla. The descent of

these persons from the last Mczican sovereign is as clearly ascertained as that of any princely house in Europe —On the 4th of July last, W. E. Hermance started from Livingston, Montana, in a cance, to paddle to New Orleana. Bis brother, H. P. Hermance, joined him at Kaness City, and on Washington's birthusy the two young men reached New Orleans safely. They had travelled down the Yellowstone, the Nissour, and the Mississippi rivers, a distance of 4,500 miles in a canot

fifteen feet long. -A young woman of Dakota moved a few months ago from the Black Hills, and, while debating whether or not to move her old cook stove also. was of-fered 1,000 pharms of from Hill stock for it. The stock was then thought to be worth just about as much as the paper on which it was printed. She took the offer, bas

aiready been offered \$2,000 for her stock is holding on for more money, and the shares are still rising. -One of the pupils at the Albany Female Academy was Hobertina L. Hevenor, daughter of a sail zen of Albany. On Thesday a telegram came from same nel Dickerson Leech, a well-known newspacer man of Albany, now lying very ill at Saratoga, acking her to come to him at once. Then it transpired that there is a young people were man and wife. They were marrie

in September last, and none of their friends and sus -The Legislatures of Maine and Museachusetts, to protect their lobster fisheries, have charted statutes making it an offence to catch, sell, or have to possession a lobster under 10% inches long. This law has not been received with any marked degree of ; and ure by the New England fishermen but Donaty Co. Commissioner Shattnek of Boston and Commissioner Stillwell of Portland have been after the localization who were suspected of catching and shipping short sters to this city and Boston on the six satisfactory, particularly when on Westerstay nissioners seized over 2.030 short inlaters in history

and received over \$200 in fines from the fish desict. will received over \$30 in these from the finished will will show TEA.

The said that all vessels from think now bring willow, tea willow, tea willow, which is now estimation is not the right thing.

And tony like the willow, tea willow from the stree liave bean fixed and dispulsed by the heating thinks to pain off on the country as gentine less.

But its willow tea, willow less willow — New Morning Seed.